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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

VOL. XXX. BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1892. NO. 1,552.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

Published by

R. M. & A. C. FOLGER

Every Saturday Evening.

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For three months	1 00

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Board of Supervisors holds Regular Sessions at the County Seat, Bridgeport, on the First Monday of January, April, July and October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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LEGAL.

Taxes, 1891. Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being One-half (½) of said Tax, is now due and payable; and, if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1892,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto.

ALSO, further NOTICE is given that the Tax on the whole of the Personal Property, and one half (½) the Real Estate, which was not paid when due, as the First Installment, prior to the 30th day of November, 1891, and to which a penalty of Fifteen (15) per cent. was added thereto, is due and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1892,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the

THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1892,

the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the

ELEVENTH DAY OF JUNE. 1892,

and will be sold on the

FIFTH DAY OF JULY, 1892,

at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for lawful money of the United States, cash in hand paid.

N. B.—Taxes are payable in United States lawful money. Checks will be first cashed before the amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, January 11th, 1892.

M. J. CODY, Tax-Collector of Mono County, California.

ja16-tje4

MISCELLANEOUS.

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BACK HOME.

Back home once more. Lord, ain't I glad!
The city allus makes me mad,
With its unpityin' rush and roar,
With fick uyo bock'nin' us before,
With hard times comin' up behind,
Till one don't scarcely know his mind;
'Cept that he's weary, weak, and sick
Of such an everlastin' kick.

Back home, a sayin' to myself:
Old boy, you're out of the race for pelf;
Right here—bl gosh—you'll just sot down,
And wait for fortune's smile or frown,
Believin' happiness will come
As quick to you, through patience dumb
As when you fret, both day and night
For things you never get to, quite."

Back home, where nothing seems to change,
'Cept when the cattle have the mange,
Or when the weevil smuts the grain,
Or all the weather runs to rain.
Yet even bad luck creeps easy here,
Old friends remain, old faces cheer;
Betide what will, in this we're blest,
We allus can sit down and rest.

Back home again to dream and play,
You bet your life I'm goin' to stay!
Like a tired child so glad to be
Once more upon its mother's knee,
I heave a sigh of huge content,
And laugh o'er my follies spent,
Knowin'—whate'er be sent by fate—
In the long run it pays to wait.

—Browne Perriman, in Yankee Blade.

THOLLIN'S PHANTOM.

The Illusion Was Dispelled and Happiness Wrecked.

Illusion is the mother of happiness, and none can affirm the contrary, for without illusion what would life be? And what would have been Richard Thollin's marriage? It simply would not have been, that is evident.

Richard Thollin was thirty, tall, dark, with sharp, bright eyes and a long, silky mustache. He was chief of an important department at the Louvre, enjoyed a good salary and a fair percentage on silks and shawls. So well to do was he, in fact, that he could well afford a few luxuries, and after mature reflection he resolved to lay his heart and riches at the feet of Mlle. Stephania Marchet, the daughter of a small merchant, an enthusiast in music and a pupil at the conservatory. She possessed no dowry, but she was so graceful, so exquisite, and Richard was so full of courage.

It was a beautiful June evening, and they had passed through all the phases of a delightful honeymoon, when Richard suddenly broached a proposition to his radiant spouse.

"My dear Stephania," he said, tenderly, "I have reserved the best for the last. I wanted to give you a little surprise, and here it is. Now, what would please you most—a two weeks' trip on the Rhine or a beautiful cashmere shawl to protect you pretty little shoulders from fog and rain?"

As became an enthusiast in music, Stephania affected a dreamy pose and replied:

"My love, I prefer the trip to the Rhine; to that classic land of music, of my sacred art! It seems to me that I am already there and that the divine melodies of Mozart, Schubert and Beethoven are ringing in my ears." And lowering her voice, she whispered: "Let us go there; the cashmere shawl will come later."

And so the voyage was decided. The vessel that carried M. and Mme. Thollin glided gayly along the Rhine, making frequent stops on those enchanting shores, where the happy couple mused and dreamed, charmed by the coquettish villages and the green vineyards that nestled at the foot of the hills on which towered old burgs, picturesque ruins of ancient feudal manors.

While ashore at Steinburck a frightful storm overtook them. They found it impossible to reach the boat in time and were forced to take refuge in the only inn of the place, an old tumbled-down building standing at the foot of a rugged mountain crowned by the ruins of an old castle,

The rooms were modest and the fare meager, consisting principally of mutton stew and beans—more beans than mutton. But such a delicious white wine sparkled in the glasses that they almost forgot the rest. In war we do as warriors do; a good conscience promotes gayety, especially when stimulated by a little white wine; and white wine, we must admit, was Richard Thollin's weak point.

The storm continued to rage without, and they perforce resigned themselves to an evening at the inn.

"Come, meister," said Richard, as they sat together in the large room after supper, "we are in the heart of the land of legends. Like all your countrymen, you must be well versed in such lore, and, though not on the bill of fare, I hope you will serve one for dessert."

"Ah, my dear monsieur," protested mine host, "we should not speak of such things when the thunder is rumbling over our heads; it will bring ill luck."

"Go on, anyway; we don't mind the thunder."

"Well, monsieur, you see that old castle towering above us over there—it is haunted by a specter, and that is why it is deserted."

"But who is this specter?"

"In his day he was a powerful lord and a great brigand. He was harsh to his vassals, robbed travelers and buried his money and stolen goods in some cave known to him only. During a great storm he died suddenly and had no time to disclose the place of concealment in which he had chosen to bury his treasures." And since that time, whenever there is a storm, frightful cries are heard from the ruins. It is the soul of the accursed lord, condemned to wander there until some good Christian finds the treasure and distributes it to the poor."

"Bah! What a farce!" sneered Richard. "I must go and see the place, and if I find the famous treasure—well, you shall have your cashmere shawl, my Stephania."

"My dear, you are ridiculous with your legends," replied his wife. "They make me yawn; I am going to bed."

* * * * * * *

It was midnight, the fantastic hour. Richard Thollin was toiling up the narrow, rocky path that led to the ruins of the old castle. He was no coward and was determined to search the old burg in the hope of meeting the phantom and finding out where the treasure was concealed.

As he entered the somber archway there suddenly arose before him a tall, white figure, luminous and moving, with the light and shadowy movement of the specter.

"So you have come at last, Thollin," said a deep, sepulchral voice. "I have long expected you. Blessed are you, courageous mortal, who came to deliver me."

Then, pointing to a cavity under the archway, he went on:

"All the necessary tools are there; take them and follow me."

However brave a man may be, he is always impressed by a phantom. Richard obeyed, found a pick and shovel, placed them on his shoulder and followed. The specter ascended a narrow stairway, lighted only by his spectral light.

"Whst! whst! this way," he called. After many turns and windings they halted and the phantom pointed to a large flag with his bony finger.

"Thollin," he commanded, "raise that stone and take the treasure—my poor treasure!"

Richard set to work resolutely, panting and perspiring, as he tugged at the heavy stones; for it was a work more fitting a laborer or a mason than the chief of an important department at the Louvre. But success at last crowned his efforts, the flag yielded, was quickly thrust aside, revealing a dark cavity, and then—what a dazzling sight! Silver florins, gold ducats, sparkling stones—ah, what a treasure! He filled his pockets—alas! they were too small. Taking off his coat, he improvised a bag and filled it also, but still there was more.

"I will take this much," he said to himself, "and come back for the rest, to-morrow. How delighted Stephania will be! She will not only have her cashmere shawl, but wonderful jewels also."

He started for the door, but the phantom stood on the threshold, barring the way.

"No, no, Thollin," he said, in a harsh, determined voice, "nothing by halves. I will take nothing on account on my salvation. You must take all or you cannot pass."

"Ah! I cannot pass, eh?" cried Thollin, who was not endowed with much patience. "And do you think you can stop me, you villain? Wait: I'll show you what a Parisian can do."

As he spoke he sprung at the specter, clutching his throat in his strong hands.

"Mercy! Mercy! Are you mad? You are strangling me!" gasped the phantom.

"Strangling you, am I? So much the better—the world will be rid of you," and Richard's fingers closed tighter and tighter, until the phantom ceased his struggles.

"There—I have settled him," muttered he; "now for the treasure—"

Oh! what stupefaction! No coat, no yawning cavity; no treasure. He rubbed his eyes and—a soft light inundated the modest room of the inn; it was the dawn of day.

On the bed at his side Mme. Thollin was gasping frightfully; her face purple, her throat discolored.

He had strangled his wife—his darling Stephania!

After much trouble and anxiety she was saved. But she has never forgiven him. She is determined to obtain a divorce and return to her music.—From the French, in Chicago News.

Marriage As a Life Preserver.

A certain set of philosophers, incapable of feeling affection for anyone but themselves, have delighted in sneering at love and marriage and have argued that bachelorhood is the only conservative state. Their theory is not borne out by the statistics of married and single life in modern times, so far, at least, as the masculine gender is concerned. If longevity is desirable, then it is better that we should marry than remain bachelors; for, it appears, that at every age, from twenty to eighty-five, the death rate of the benedicts is very much smaller than that of their unmated brethren. Gentlemen who prefer a short life and a merry one to a prolonged lease of matrimonial placidity, will probably agree in opinion with the cynical philosophers.—Farm and Fireside.

—Urgent Business.—Laura—"Auntie, would I be justified in writing to a young man who has never written to me?" Auntie—"Only on very important business, my dear." Laura—"Well, this is important business. I want to marry him."—Demorest's Magazine.

—Two counter irritants—A mustard plaster and a woman shopping.—Life.

—A Walking Gent—"You are an actor, eh? in what line?" "Tragedy—and trudgedy."—Indianapolis Journal.

HORRORS OF LEPROSY.

Medical Science Baffled by the Dread Scourge.

How the Disease Is Propagated in the Holy Land—The Strange Treatment of Lepers in the Fiji Islands.

It is a rather remarkable thing that medical science is still in such a state of deplorable ignorance with regard to the disease of leprosy, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In all other ailments the progress of the last twenty-five years has been such as to warrant the hope that the time will come when there is no complaint from which a human being suffers which cannot be diagnosed and treated with success. But in leprosy the progress, if any, is slow. In India to-day the leper is as common as he was many years ago. You meet him about the streets, you see him begging under the verandas of every house of the wealthy.

The lepers are isolated, cast out from even their own family, and it has been recorded that the government has had to interfere to prevent a father burying his own son alive in order to prevent a spread of the malady. In the Holy Land the lepers are to be met with roaming about and begging from every visitor, and indeed in several other parts of the world they are to be met with in equal numbers. The English government has sent out many commissions to India to inquire into the subject, but so far little has been accomplished. There is not as yet sufficient hospital accommodation, and so the lepers wander about in some of the out-of-the-way places, and the disease is propagated. In connection with the subject there is a curious thing as to a cure in the Fiji islands.

It is recorded, by a missionary who has himself heard the tale from one who actually experienced what he narrates. The cure is effected by the poisonous juice of the sinugaga and the process is this: The victim is taken into a house away from the center of the population. He is stripped of his clothes and his body rubbed with green leaves. Then a small fire is lighted and a few pieces of the sinugaga laid on it. When the smoke begins to ascend the man is bound hand and foot and lifted over the fire until his head reaches about fifteen inches above the ground. There he is allowed to writhe in his agony for sometimes hours, till it is thought he has been sufficiently smoked. Then the body is gashed and allowed to bleed freely. The man may live or die. For the time he is left lying on the rough pallet prepared for him. If he lives he gets better. That at least was the case with the man of whom the missionary wrote.

A TRAVELED TRAMP.

Seventy, Has Been Around the World and Never Worked Nor Drank.

"I never worked; I was never in a poorhouse; I am a professional tramp; yes, gentlemen, a professional tramp; but I never begged of anybody. I tramped over the world twice, yet there is nobody who can say an ill word of me. People took sympathy on me—that is how I got along; they fed and clothed me and gave me shelter. This, gentlemen, has been my life for fifty-eight years."

In this strain Joseph Clinton, an emaciated and weather-seamed old man of nearly seventy years, told his pathetic story to the officials at the Philadelphia hospital the other day, says the Philadelphia Record. Despite his worn and broken-down appearance he has the refinement of one used to better things, and one whom hard experience has taught much.

When but eight years old both of Clinton's parents died and left him alone. He admits with candor that he has never done a stroke of work in his life. He has simply existed. In winter his sleep was snatched in barns, with blankets pitying neighbors gave him to shield him from the cold. In summer he sought rest on the grass.

It was a mortifying event to the crippled old man to be compelled to enter a workhouse. Unusually intelligent, he asserts that he never touched a drop of liquor, while his language is easy and fluent, and his general deportment that of a man in easy circumstances.

No Use for Water.

A noted medical practitioner once told a newspaper man that there was no need of bathing. "You might as well grease yourself all over," said he. "Look at the noble Comanche. Where will you find a more lithe and lusty specimen of agile, muscular manhood? He never bathes. He hates the water with as keen an antipathy as does a mad dog. Take my advice, young man, imitate the Comanche. What he knows he knows by experience just as a bear knows that his place is on dry land and as a beaver knows he can live in the wet."

The Silo Going Out.

Some years ago there was a sudden fashion for the conversion of green stuffs into what is called ensilage. In various parts of the country, and especially in some parts of Scotland, expensive silos were built into which the green grass was thrown to be preserved by fermentation. One hears less of ensilage now that six years ago. The truth is that the silo has gone out of fashion again. Scores of them are standing idle in Scotland, and the system has manifestly failed to acclimatize itself.

IMPERSONAL BITS.

A MAN stole the aisle carpet out of the Methodist church in Caldwell, Kan., although it was tacked down.

ONE of the poor commissioners of Pawnee county, Kan., stops at the poor house instead of a hotel when business calls him away from home.

A COLORED man has been seen fishing in the Caloosahatchie river, Florida, nearly every day for five years and has never been seen to catch a fish.

A MINISTER in San Diego the other day startled his audience by saying: "I have forgotten my notes and shall have to trust to Providence, but this evening I will come better prepared."

AN old Marshall county (Kan.) farmer has kept a strict account of everything he has sold for the past twenty years, and finds that during that time the price of wheat averaged 74½ cents, corn 24 cents, hogs 4½ cents and butter 18½ cents.

A WOMAN bought fifteen buttons in a Girard (Kan.) dry goods store at a cent apiece the other day. Next day she stopped in for some skirt braid, costing four cents, and for payment presented three of the buttons bought on the previous day and a cent.

WELL-KNOWN WOMEN

MRS. GEORGE J. GOULD, who was a Miss Edith Kingdon, is a careful and economical housekeeper. She is a good cook, and frequently makes her children's clothes.

JULIA MARLOWE'S verbal memory is said to be superior to that of any other woman now on the stage. She can commit a play to memory with marvelous rapidity.

MRS. MARY WASHINGTON FINCH, a granddaughter of Gen. Washington, has the nearest thing to the historic little hatchet—a silver one made from a spoon once owned by the Father of his Country.

MRS. LESLIE COLTON, the young American artist, who is scoring a success in London and Paris, was formerly a Miss Benedict, of New York state, and has won her principal reputation in the past two years.

MISS ADELL GOURLEY, of Claysville, Pa., who became a bride a few days ago, received from her father a farm of 150 acres in the Claysville oil field with twelve producing wells. Her income from these wells is $30 a day at present.

THINGS ELECTRICAL.

THE Sydney (Australia) lighthouse has an electric light equal to 12,000,000 candles.

THE Chesapeake & Ohio railroad is now experimenting with electric headlights for its locomotives.

THE Manchester ship canal is about to have an electric launch service established on it by one of the well-known English companies.

THE British poacher is now being followed by the electric search light. A light several miles away readily detected and identified a converted them.

A DULUTH man has invented a showcase alarm, which consists of spring [illegible] in which the goods to be displayed are placed. When the goods are removed an electric contact is made which rings a bell.

IN the Frankfort exhibition the German electrical engineers favored the use of gears and direct transmission of power by means of shafting instead of belts. The widest belt there measured only twenty inches.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

ONE of Chicago's Lutheran churches seats 2,000 people and is crowded every Sunday.

THE Methodists of Georgia have added $100,000 to the endowment of Emory college.

CONSTANTINOPLE is claimed to be as much of an educational center as any of the university cities of Europe.

SIXTY-THREE students are now said to be working their way through Yale college and paying all their expenses.

THE entering classes for this fall of the Chautauqua circles numbers 15,000 students. The course of instruction lasts for three years.

ONE result of the spread of the Mohammedan religion in Africa is that the tribes that formerly disposed of their captives by cannibalism save them and sell them for slaves.

—Some years ago Prof. Rhein planted in the Frankfort botanical garden some of the trees from which it is stated the Japanese obtain their lacquer or varnish. The tree is known to botanists as the rhus vernix, and it appears there are now thirty-four healthy trees, some thirty feet high. Prof. Rhein has taken sap from a few of the trees and sent it to Japan for trial by native artists. It is, however, almost useless for Europeans to attempt to compete with the Japanese in their line, but the lacquer, if it can be made from trees grown in Europe, may be used for other purposes than varnishing wood. The rhus coriaria, or varnish tree, grows in many parts of what may be termed the Mediterranean district, and its juice is known for its deleterious or injurious properties, and has consequently been let alone. The Japanese, however, seem to understand it, and it is certain they make a beautiful lacquer or varnish from the juice of their trees; but they keep the processes secret.—English Mechanic.

—When some politicians are weighed they are found wanting—every office in which there is a vacancy.—Texas Siftings.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, MARCH 26, 1892.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. C. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
L. P. FISHER.—Merchants' Exchange.
G. H. KELLOGG—320 Pine Street.

[New York Press].

TARIFF PICTURES.

The year before last we bought foreign woolen cloths to the value of

$14,695 955.

Last year under the McKinley tariff we bought of these goods only $11,498,972. Recently "The Press" showed that the present tariff had in one year put about $9,000,000 in the pockets of American producers of wool and woolens in the matter of women and children's dress goods. It has made an additional home market for over $3,000,000 worth of American woolen cloths in the same time.

THE PRESIDENT FIRM.

The President has sent the Bering Sea correspondence to the Senate, where it occasioned much feeling. England having refused to protect the seals. The President has notified Salisbury, in answer to his intimation that "England will resent any interference by this Government with vessels flying the English flag while sealing in Bering Sea," that "he will protect the seals in Bering Sea and exclude poachers from the Sea if the military forces of the United States are required to accomplish it." It is thought the Senate will not ratify the arbitration treaty, but will pledge the entire forces of our country to protect our rights.

The prisoners at Sing Sing, N. Y., State Prison recently planned a revolt, thirty refusing to go to work as a preliminary move to a general outbreak. They had secured citizens' clothes and had everything in readiness for a grand escape. There must be a great lack of discipline at the prison when the convicts can get a supply of citizens' clothes to escape in. Perhaps the Tammany officers are preparing to secure a few hundred votes from the convicts by letting them escape in time for the election.

Jefferson county, the home of Governor Flower, has just chosen sixteen Republican Supervisors and ten Democrats. Three Democrats, who were election supervisors last year, were defeated for re-election.—The popular vote gave a Republican majority in the county of over 800, against 200 last Fall. The same ratio of gain would wipe out Governor Flower's big majority in the State and make New York Republican by about 10,000.—N. Y. Press.

The young reporters of the Examiner get "away off" when they attempt to write about "old times" in California. In speaking of the death of E. K. Whipple, of the Whipple brothers, that paper says that the "old steamboat S. M. Whipple—the one that had a steam calliope as an attraction for passengers belonged to the Whipples."

The Defiance was the only boat on the Sacramento in those days that had one of those screeching torments.

Judge Lynch is not popular with members of the legal profession, but he is becoming very popular in the Eastern States, where the people are not satisfied with the manner of dealing out justice in the Courts, and a strong feeling of this kind is growing in California, on account of the failure of our Courts and officers of the law to enforce the laws for the punishment of crime. California is the Murderer's Paradise.

Sacramento seems to have made a mistake in the election of a Trustee, at the late election. A man who will petition for, and vote in favor of granting a license for a "dive" of the very worst character is not a fit man to hold such an important position The Bee and Record knew what they were about when they opposed his election, and the voters should have taken their advice.

The Supreme Court has decided that the act creating the Whittier Reform School is constitutional, and that boys can be sentenced to the school for longer periods than they could be sentenced for similar offenses to San Quentin.

Another railroad company has been organized to build a railroad through the San Joaquin Valley, from Stockton to Visalia, and then branches are to be built all over the State; and all this is to be done on a capital of $1,000,000.

Fifty-five new industries were established in the South during the week ending March 5th. How many of them would have been thought of were it not for the McKinley tariff?

The California Press Association will hold its semi-annual session in San Francisco on the 23d of May, when the National Editorial Convention will also assemble in the same city.

Some of the clergymen of San Francisco are of the opinion that San Francisco is no more wicked than other large cities. Is that saying much in favor of the Bay City?

DEMOCRATIC BLUNDERS.

Dr. George E. Miller, a prominent Democrat of Omaha, Neb., at a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee at Omaha, states that three days before the meeting he heard Grover Cleveland say:—"The blunders committed by the present Democratic Congress have never been excelled." Does not Grover know that his party is always making blunders? One of their greatest blunders was the stealing of the Legislature of New York in direct violation of the Constitution and laws of that State, and in face of the decisions of the Courts, and all this in the interest of the most corrupt politicians the country has seen since Tweed's time. And it has every appearance at this time that the Democracy will commit the greatest blunder at Chicago by nominating David B. Hill for President.

Since the above was put in type Hill has dazed his admirers by announcing that he was not a candidate for President. He says he could have secured the nomination, but he would be defeated at the polls. A very sensible conclusion. He has ascertained that his own party is disgusted with "Hill politics" as exhibited in New York. This backdown relieves him of answering Congressman Harter's (Dem.) open letter, asking him to define his position on the silver question,

The Colusa Sun, Dem., in referring to the planting of 370,000 olive trees near Pomona, says: "This will take labor, and wage earners are the men to build up a country. * * * * * There is no prosperous country where are not prosperous and well paid wage earners. We must fix the country in some way so as to have more wage-earners."

That is good Republican doctrine, Bro. Green, and that is just what the Republicans are doing under the benificent workings of the McKinley tariff. It is starting up manufactories all over our great country, and while they are filling the country with "wage earners" to make the country "prosperous" they also turn out manufactures which through competition are sold to the American people at lower prices than such articles brought before the McKinley tariff enabled us to make our own "goods, wares, and merchandize."

Governor Markham, at the last moment, commuted the sentence of the Sacramento murderer Freeman, from hanging to life imprisonment. If the Governor, Supreme Judges and the Sacramento Judge who tried, and thanked the jury for doing its duty so faithfully, etc., should read at the breakfast table the lynching of some murderer in this State, they would all be astonished, undoubtedly, at the outraged people not "allowing the law to take its course." These gentlemen will hear of such doings, and they will be responsible for it.

Democratic papers which do not like Speaker Crisp's rulings are accusing him of Czarism. The Providence Journal (Dem.) says Crisp's rulings are as tyrannical and revolutionary as any made by Speaker Reed in the last Congress.

The Yorktown has arrived at San Diego, and the Boston is probably in the same port by this time. Quite a fleet to run up to Behring Sea, if necessary, and it looks now as if they would be needed there.

NEW TO-DAY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Mono, State of California.

S. B. BURKHAM, I. N. BECK, JOHN T. HAYES and AUGUST CORDES, Plaintiffs vs.	THE MOCKING BIRD MILL AND MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION, Defendant.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF Execution, on a Judgment of Sale and Decree of Foreclosure, issued out of the Superior Court, in and for the said County of Mono, State of California, on the 22d of March, A. D. 1892, in the above entitled action, wherein S. B. Burkham and I. N. Beck, two of the above named Plaintiffs, obtained a judgment against The Mocking Bird Mill and Mining Company, the said Defendant, on the 18th day of October, 1890, for the sum of One thousand, Eighty-six 60-100 ($1,086 60) Dollars, together with the further sum of $20 75 costs, which said judgment and decree was, on the said last named date, recorded in Judgment Book "B" of said Court, Page 274, which judgment was duly assigned to one A. F. Bryant on January 13th, 1892, and said assignment recorded in records of said county in Book "A" Miscellaneous Records, Page 205, wherein I, the Sheriff of said county, am commanded to sell the following described real estate, or so much thereof, as may be necessary, to pay said judgment, together with costs, and all accruing costs, to wit:

That certain lot, piece of land, and ground, being a certain mining claim, lead, or lode, bearing gold and other precious metals, situate, lying and being in Homer Mining District, Mono county, California, commonly known as and called The Mocking Bird mine, and being 1500 feet in length and 600 feet in width. The west end line of said mine adjoins the east side line of the Gorilla mine, in said District, said Mocking Bird mine being more fully described as to metes and bounds as follows:

From the location monument at the apex of a high cliff running N. 89° E. 11.30.5 chs to a stake, for the point of commencement; thence S. 25° E. 4.54.5 chs; thence S. 89° W. 10.48 chs.; thence N. 41° W. 4.24 chs.; thence S. 49° W. 0.90 chs.; thence S. 41° E. 4.84 chs. thence S. 41° W. 4.84 chs.; thence S. 41° E. 4. 84 chs.; thence S. 41° W. 2.86 chs.; thence N. 25° W. 9.09 chs.; thence N. 41° E. 11.35 chs.; thence N. 89° E. 11.57 chs.; thence S. 25° E. 4 54.5 chs. to point of beginning.

The said Mocking Bird mine was located on the 28th day of May, 1880, by Frank Reynolds and Samuel Barnum, and a copy of the location notice being recorded in the County Records of said Mono county, on the 29th day of September, 1885,

Together with all and singular, the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining,

Public notice is hereby given that on

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1892,

at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, in front of the Court House in Bridgeport, Mono County, California, I will, in obedience to said writ of execution, order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell all the right, title interest and claim which the said defendant now has, of, in and to the said property, including all said defendant's right, title, interest and claim of, in and to the said property standing in the Records of said county in the name of Isaac R. Wilbur, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said Plaintiffs judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand.

Dated Bridgeport, Cal., March 26, 1892.

M. J. CODY, Sheriff.

The Blythe case has just been argued in the Supreme Court, so in due time that racket will be ended.

NEW TO-DAY.

Teachers' Examination.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal., March 19, 1892.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE County Board of Education of Mono County will be held on

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1892,

at Bridgeport.

Applicants for Teachers' Certificates or Diplomas will please file their intentions with the School Superintendent, and Secretary of the Board.

The following are the studies required for a Primary Grade Certificate:

Arithmetic,
Grammar,
Geography,
Composition,
United States History,
Orthography,
Defining,
Penmanship,
Reading,
Methods of Teaching,
School Law,
Industrial Drawing,
Physiology,
Entomology,
Civil Government,
Elementary Bookkeeping,
Vocal Music.

The additional branches required for Grammar Grade Certificates are as follows:

Philosophy,
Algebra.

CORNELIA RICHARDS, Superintendent of Schools.

mh26-td



THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

Pacific Department—Distributing Office, 725 Market Street, History Building, SAN FRANCISCO.

MISCELLANEOUS

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

AT

BRYANT'S HALL, BRIDGEPORT,

ON

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 7.

COMMITTEES:

ARRANGEMENT.

A. F. Bryant, J. D. Murphey,
S. M. Smith, C. L. Hayes,

RECEPTION.

M. J. Cody, P. G. Hughes,
J. A. Brown, E. A. Murphey,
C. E. Day, E. E. Kirkwood,
C. M. Stewart, M. M. Waltze,

INVITATION.

James Sinnamon, W. P. Brandon,
James Logan, J. A. Schell,
F. M. Richardson, Oscar Brown,
and all citizens of Bridgeport.

BODIE.

N. W. Boyd, J. W. Moyle,
A Maestretti, J. F. Parr,
Samuel Tyack.

LUNDY.

W. P. Onket, N. B. Ward,
Wm. Stewart. W. C. Travis.

MONO LAKE and JORDAN.

John Mattly, S. B. Burkham.

CLINTON and SWEETWATER.

William Roach, T. C. Sharpe, A. P. Sayre.

ANTELOPE.

H. F. Barnett, T. F. Carney, C. F. Rickey.

MUSIC.

C. L. Hayes, C. E. Heath, Grant Patterson.

FLOOR.

Stewart Kirkwood, L. A. Murphey,
J. N. Summers, C. W. Sheridan.

FLOOR MANAGER.

B. L. SIMMONS.

Supper will by given by L. A. Murphey—at "Allen House."

TICKETS, for Admission to Ball, $1 50 per couple.

THE BEST OF MUSIC WILL BE SUPPLIED.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE TO CO-OWNERS.

TO BENJAMIN HEALEY, THE ESTATE OF NATHAN ATKINSON, PHEBE A. ATKINSON, ORESSA E. HEWSON, SARAH A. CARL, WIFE OF JOSEPH CARL; NATHAN ATKINSON HEWSON, THE ESTATE OF HENRY WILLIAMS, MARY WILLIAMS AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

You and each of you are hereby notified that I, the undersigned, have expended One Hundred Dollars in labor and improvements upon the Mining Claim, known as the "STAR MINE," being situated and lying in Patterson Mining District, Mono County, State of California, and more fully described in the Location Notice recorded in Liber C, Folio 129, Mining Locations, Records of Mono County, California; in order to hold said premises, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required for holding the same for the year ending December 31st, 1891; as will appear by a Certificate of Proof of Labor, filed January 4th, 1892, in the office of the Recorder of said County. And if, within ninety days after this notice by publication, you or either of you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure, your, and each of your several interests in said claim will become the property of the subscriber, under said Section 2324.

Dated San Francisco, Cal., February 27th, 1892.

MARTIN JONES.

First publication, March 5, 1892. ma5-6td

We clip the following items from Connecticut from the N. Y. Press; and they are all interesting:

The Newton gold mine gives indications of paying its owners in a short time.

John Fratzell of Long Hill has a brown Leghorn hen which laid two eggs in fifteen minutes.

Mrs. Zebra of East Bridgeport borrowed four children, and got money and groceries for six months from the Poor office to support them.

Mrs. Mary Wilson, of Mansfield, told Frank Parsons he could "spark" her daughter Belle if he would cut wood enough to burn while the sparking went on. The next day he cut enough to last the balance of the season.

Scarlet fever and measles are bad at Auburn, and the schools at Colfax have been closed on account of measles.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Quick Time and Cheap Fares To Eastern and European Cities,

VIA the Great Trans-continental all-rail Routes —OF THE—

Southern Pacific Company.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Daily Express Trains make prompt connections with the several Railway lines in the East,

AND AT

NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS

With the several Steamer Lines to

ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

—AND—

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

attached to Overland Express Trains.

Tickets sold, Sleeping Car Berths secured and proper information given upon application at the Company's Offices, where passengers calling in person can secure choice of routes, etc.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R SAN FRANCISCO.

GELATT'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

On and after JULY 1st, 1891, will leave GENOA (On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON) MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS for Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,

CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR Genoa and Carson.

R. GELATT, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

ANTELOPE TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLL.

Horse and buggy	$ 75
Double team	1 00
Additional span	37½
Horseman	25
Loose stock	5

jy4-tf WILLIAM PRICE.

Nathan Rhine, the well known merchant of Independence, died in San Francisco on the 13th, aged 69 years. He left an estate valued at $14,000.

LEGAL.

Notice to Redeem.

UNDER SECTION 3786 OF THE POLITICAL CODE.

TO D. C. MCLEOD;

Please take notice that the followind described property situated in the County of Mono, State of California, viz: Lot in town of Bodie, lot 23, Block 21, $20; improvements thereon, two buildings, $70. Lot in town of Cameron, S. E. corner of Main and Second streets, $10; improvements thereon, boarding house, $80; total $180; tax $4 68, 5 per cent. 23 cents; costs $1; total tax $5 91; was, on the 6th day of March, 1891, by the Tax Collector, M. J. Cody, of said Mono County, sold for Delinquent Taxes to J. C. Murphey for the sum of Five and 91-100 dollars.

The amount due at the date hereof is Twenty-one and 86-100 dollars, and the right to redeem said property from said sale will expire on the 13th day of April, 1892, and the undersigned purchaser will as soon as the right of redemption expires apply for a deed of said property.

Witness my hand this 8th day of March, 1892.

ap12-1m J. C. MURPHEY.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its Appointments.

Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, Main street.

BODIE.....CAL.

N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS. Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,

SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor

JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,

(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)

MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my23-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,

COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,

Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).

D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. A-tf

PALACE SALOON.

(Brick Building)

MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.

n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON.

CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with the BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS:

And will be conducted first-class.

ja2-tf B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor

PIONEER SALOON.

GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,

BRIDGEPORT.

Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

ja2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

BEST JOB PRINTING AT THIS OFFICE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. H. EDDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO CO., CAL.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State of California.

Land, Mining, and Water Rights, a specialty.

OFFICE—Court House. jan30

CHARLES L. HAYES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

FRANK P. WILLARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty. d7-3m

W. O. PARKER, Bridgeport, Cal. P. W. BENNETT, Stockton, Cal.

BENNETT & PARKER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. jan2-tf

R. S. MINER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. jan30

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING,

AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla.

Ginger Ale, Soda Water Etc.

BODIE, CAL.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

HOMER E OSBORN,

GENERAL BROKER IN

Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

510 California Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

EVERYBODY

READS THE

CHRONICLE-UNION—$3 PER YEAR.

THE LEADING PAPER

OF

MONO COUNTY.

ADVERTISE

IN THE

CHRONICLE-UNION.

A GILT EDGED FAMILY JOURNAL.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, MARCH 26, 1892.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Judge N. D. Arnot has returned to Markleeville for a short time. Judge Bennett, of El Dorado county, has requested him to hold Court for him during the month of April and May, on account of sickness.

Mrs. Wm. Radley and Mrs. Kohl were up from Antelope the first of the week.

W. P. Nay, of Mono Lake, passed through town on Tuesday, for Carson. He was accompanied by his family, Mrs. Nay having been advised of her mother's serious illness in Carson.

Brinton H. Miner, brother of R. S., who has been spending the Winter in Monterey county, left for Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 15th.

Mrs. A. B. Bryce and daughter, Annie, will arrive home from San Francisco by this evening's Antelope stage.

Miss Cornelia Richards, Superintendent of Schools, visited the Antelope schools this week, and yesterday went to Carson on Gelatt's stage. She goes to San Luis Obispe county to visit her brother.

Miss Annie Dolan, of Bodie, goes home to-morrow.

COUNTY POLITICS.—There is scarcely a political ripple in Mono county, notwithstanding the Conventions will be held within six months. This lack of interest is the result of reduction of salaries, and the Superior Judge, Assessor and Superintendent of Schools being holdovers. Although the Sheriff is handicapped by the miserable and contemptible salary of $300 to assume the responsibility of collecting a tax of $30,000, the safe keeping of which requires not less than a $20,000 bond, yet a number have been mentioned for the office. The Republicans are James Logan, H. A. Pitts, Charles M. Stewart and P. E. Van Loan. No Democrat mentioned. F. E. Hunewill, Republican, and Chas. L. Hayes, Democrat, for District Attorney. W. P. Nay, of Mono Lake, for Supervisor of the Fourth District, and D M. Walters, incumbent, for Coroner and Public Administrator. The duties of Roadmaster will be assumed by the Supervisors of their respective districts on and after first Monday of January next. It being a foregone conclusion that County Clerk Murphey and Treasurer Brown will be renominated, no aspirants have been mentioned. The head of the ticket will show an increased Republican majority. Taking the timehonored apportionment of one delegate to each ten votes, and one for each fraction of ten, as for Markham, the Republican Convention would comprise 37 delegates apportioned as follows: Antelope 4, Bodie East 8, Bodie West 7, Bridgeport 7, Benton 4, Clinton 1, Lundy 3, Mono Lake 1, Vernon 2. The Central Committees will not have to advertise the ticket or furnish ballots—the service being a county charge.

VERY EMPHATIC.—Last week we published the "Illustrious Cognomens" of many residents of Mono county, as entered on the Great Register, and mentioned several who were named after Democratic Statesmen as being Democrats. We have received a letter from one of our late Democratic friends, who writes:

"I most emphatically protest against being placed among the Democrats of Mono county, simply because my name happens to be Very Truly.

We are glad to hear such an emphatic withdrawal from the unprogressive and unpatriotic party; and this makes the fourth old-time Democrat of Mono county to leave the free trade party within the past four years. They seem to be pretty well satisfied with Harrison's administration of the Government.

HER RIGHT.—We learn that one of our Bridgeport young ladies has availed herself of the Leap Year privilege to propose to the object of her choice, and been accepted. There was a proviso in the proposal and acceptance, that the marriage shall not take place until the fortunate young man is 21 years old, he now being but 19. Now an example has been set, there is no telling which one of us young fellows will be the next to be corralled by some fair daughter of Bridgeport—or some other place; but we hope they will not all rush to the C-U offices at the same time, as it would be very embarrassing to our young man, as he would want to say "yes" to all. There is no occasion for a "proviso" in his case, as he is fully 21.

NATIVE SONS.—A Parlor of Native Sons will shortly be instituted in Bridgeport.—About thirty names have already been obtained. The woods up this way are full of native sons, and there should be no difficulty in organizing a large Parlor. County Clerk J. D. Murphey is engineering the enterprise, so it will be a success.

EVERYBODY is getting ready for the masquerade ball, to be given on the 7th of April.

THIS week has been blustery—genuine March weather.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Alonzo Hudgens, of Bodie, will be at Bridgeport on April 5th, to remain a few days. Those wishing the Doctor's services should not fail to see him at once.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Virden, J.

MARCH 19.

Gregory v. Blanchard—contempt; Defendant having failed and refused to pay his fine, the Court orders that a commitment issue; commitment issued accordingly and Defendant taken to jail.

MARCH 21.

Gregory v. Blanchard—mandamus; motion of defendant to have bonds fixed for a further stay of proceedings—withdrawn by counsel.

MARCH 22,

Estate of Clark Eggleston, deceased—additional appraisement presented, and order to show cause why real estate should not be sold, vacated and set aside, with leave to file a new petition for the sale of the real estate, so as to include the waters rights belonging to the deceased.

Kohl v. Kohl—evidence for the plaintiff heard. There being no appearance on the part of the defendant whose default had been previously entered, a decree of divorce is granted.

MARCH 23.

Hays v. Allen—plaintiff's demurrer to defendant's answer argued, submitted and taken under advisement until 10 o'clock March 25th.

MARCH 25.

D. Hays v. A. H. Allen—Plaintiff's demurrer to defendant's answer sustained, except as it applied to plaintiff's third cause of action, as to which it was overruled. Five days given defendant to file an amended answer.

Estate of Jacob Weaver, deceased—more than one year having elapsed since the appraisement of real estate, a re-appraisement is ordered, and Jasper Parrott, Wm. Stewart and Patrick Ragan appointed appraisers.

Estate of Wm. Robson, deceased—same order.

ROBBED.—A few nights ago, a night or two after Mrs. Elizabeth Huntoon returned home from Bodie, her house was entered during her absense in sitting up with the sick at Sinnamon's, and $100 in gold was stolen from a lounge in which it had been secreted. As it was a bright moonlight night, and many were up about town looking after the sick, the thief must not be too certain that he was not seen. Nothing has been said publicly about it, as it was thought the conscience of the thief would make him send the money back. Somebody may get into pretty hot water without much warning, as the lady has hosts of friends here who do not propose harboring a thief in our midst.

WILL MEET.—The Board of Supervisors will meet in regular session on next Monday week.

SNOW.—On Tuesday night we had a snow blizzard from the North. Just enough of the beautiful to lay the dust a little while.

SCALPS.—County Clerk Murphey has a goodly number of coyote scalps ready for an onslaught on the State Treasury.

At Rest.

Richard S. Miner, of this town, has received news of the death of his uncle, David A. Windsor, at Alexandria, Virginia, on the 6th of March, at the age of 61 years. The deceased, the Alexandria Gazette says, gave a practical manifestation of his loyalty to his State, by mounting an entire company of Confederate cavalry at his own expense. During the war he was arrested and confined for some time in the Old Capitol prison in Washington. But after the trouble was over he became a Republican, and was a staunch friend of General Mahone, the Republican leader in Virginia.—President Arthur appointed Mr. Windsor Postmaster of Alexandria in August 1882, and he held it until July 20th, 1885, and was one of the most efficient Postmasters that city has had. After the war he invested largely in Alexandria and Washington and died leaving a large fortune. He was a prominent Mason. Mr. Windsor left directions that his body should be cremated, so the remains were taken to Baltimore for that purpose. The deceased was held in the highest esteem by the people of Alexandria. Richard Windsor, an old resident of Monterey county, where he is a well-to-do farmer, is a brother of deceased.

The Indian Queen vs. Poorman mine suit, recently tried at Hawthorne for the second time, resulted in a verdict for the Indian Queen, the jury awarding $1 damages.

At Reno last week 500 head of fat cattle were sold for the San Francisco market at $50 a head.

TAKEN FOR A CRANE.

A semi-fiendish delight often seems to possess people of strong nerves in sneering at those with weak ones. The irritability of the nervous hypochondriac is ridiculed as natural ill temper. The very genuine and distressing symptoms from which he suffers are made light of. "He" or "she is a crank!" is the cheerful sort of sympathy with which the nervous invalid meets from the unfeeling and the thoughtless. At the same time no complaint is more defined and real, none has a more easily explainable origin when it is chronic. Imperfect digestion and assimilation are always accompanied by nervous debility and anxiety. Build up the powers of assimilation and digestion with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and nervous symptoms, sick headaches and generally feeble condition of the system are remedied. Remember that fearful ravages are produced by la grippe among weakly, nervous people. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters cures it, and prevents malaria rheumatism and kidney complaint.

FOR PURE FOOD.

The San Francisco Board of Health Justify Consumers which is the Best Baking Powder.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

The Board of Health can engage in no more laudible occupation than the examination of our food supply and the instruction of the public as to those articles it finds to be pure and wholesome, and which, therefore, consumers should use.

There are quantities of baking powder in the market to use which is certain detriment to the health of the consumer. They are made from alum, or improperly compounded from other chemicals, so that they leave a strong alkaline residuum in the food. Many of these powders, having proved unsalable in the East, have been collected by their manufacturers from the dealers with whom they were left on commission, and shipped to the Pacific Coast. In the effort to gain a foot-hold in this market their unscrupulous manufacturers have indulged in extravagant statements both with reference to their own and other brands, claiming the most improbable endorsements for theirs and defaming the brands best known and longest used upon the Pacific Coast. This information from this high authority, therefore, is most opportune.

The strength in leavening gas indicates both the economical value and purity of a baking powder. The tests made by Messrs. Thomas Price & Son, the well-known analytical chemists of San Francisco, show the Royal to contain 191 cubic inches of leavening gas per ounce of powder, which was 51 inches more than the next highest in strength. This shows the Royal about thirty per cent. stronger than the best of the other powders and its use that much more economical.

The opinion of the Board of Health is as follows:

We, the members of the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco, cordially approve and recommend the Royal Baking Powder. It is absolutely pure and healthful, composed of the best ingredients, of the highest strength and character.

In our judgment, it is impossible to make a purer or stronger baking powder than the Royal.

JOS. B. DAVIDSON, M. D.
CHAS. McQUESTEN, M. D.
HENRY M. FISKE, M. D.
T. J. LeTOURNEUX, M. D.
Members of the San Francisco Board of Health.

The Cocoanut Tree in Florida.

While the cocoanut tree abounds in South Florida, it is not a native of the section, nor has the fruit been cultivated here for any great length of time. About sixteen years ago a Bahama vessel was wrecked off the coast, near Jupiter Inlet. Soon after, the waves began bringing the cargo ashore, among which were found a large number of cocoanuts. Residents were very few in this section at that time, but they gathered together and appropriated whatever came to them. These cocoanuts were considered great prizes and were at once planted.—The soil was found to be indigenous to their growth, and they thrived wonderfully. Thus was introduced the culture of the nut upon the soil of the North American continent. In Dade county, one of the southernmost counties in the State, which has a seafront of one hundred and fifty miles, there are now groves of great beauty containing from one hundred to six thousand trees.—N. Y. Evening Post.

A "speculative bachelor" has written a book to answer the question, "Shall Girls Propose?" He takes the affirmative, and declares there is no sense in a custom which permits a stupid man to propose marriage to a clever woman and debars his brilliant sister from expressing her preference.—That women have proposed is asserted, and Queen Victoria, Mme. De. Lesseps, Patti, Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mrs. Hopkins-Searles are cited as illustrations.

A. M. Grover, ex-Sheriff of Alpine county, died a few days ago at Markleeville after a long illness. Mr. Grover was one of Alpine's most enterprising citizens, and will be greatly missed by the people of Markleeville, among whom he had lived so many years.

The Fort Bragg Advocate says over 6,800 pounds of seaweed were shipped from there last week for China, which nets $70 per ton there. It is used in China about the same way that tea is used in this country, and is said to be quite a luxury.

No season tickets will be issued for admission to the next State Fair at Sacramento. Single tickets of admission only will be sold.

The Chinese Minister at Washington has sent a formal protest to the Secretary of State against the legislation against the Chinese.

The Lyon County, Nev., Times, says that 20,000 sheep have been sheared in that county this Spring.

On account of the strike of the coal miners in England 500,000 men are out of employ.

The Chicago Grand Jury indicted a number of Aldermen of that city for misdemeanors in office.

Senator Stanford has refused $100,000 for his horse Advertiser.

PLAN OF THE AIR LINE.

Cassidy of the Eureka Sentinel, now in San Francisco, writes to his paper as follows in regard to the new railroad; A good deal is being done to start the Air Line Railroad from Salt Lake to San Francisco. The plan is to cover the route in the beginning with three local corporations to be immediately consolidated into one. The corporation in Utah will extend to the Nevada line on the East and that in California to our border on the West. The idea is to raise a few millions in San Francisco and California towns in ready available cash to start the work at that end of the line, and Salt Lake and Utah people are expected to subscribe for a sufficient amount of stock and bonds to make a bold dash on the Utah division. The Nevada subsidy will go in for the middle section. With all of these preliminaries arranged, and work actually begun, it is confidently maintained that the bonds of the scheme can be floated with ease in sufficient sums to complete the whole road in two years. If the funds can be raised it is contemplated to build from both ends simultaneously with a third base in Nevada building both East and West from a point where the proposed line shall cross the Central Pacific, presumably in the vicinity of Reno or Wadsworth in Washoe county. This will give to the work four "faces," as it were, insuring its completion in the time named. Good progress is said to be making in the financial affairs of the enterprise and June 1st has been named as the time when active building is to commence. Of course everything depends on the liberality of the moneyed people of the two ends of San Francisco and Salt Lake in contributing to make the start for the construction of say 100 miles at either end. After that, all will be smooth sailing. In the meantime, Mr. C. P. Huntington says in a public letter, that San Francisco will not get another road under ten years. Mr. Huntington may know what he is talking about. At all events he does not enjoy the reputation of "talking through his hat."

NEW TO-DAY.

To the HON. W. H. VIRDEN, Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California.

B. T. BROWN, ex Public Administrator of said County, in compliance with the following Order, respectfully make the accompanying Report:

ORDER.

* * * * * *

EX-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT.

NAMES OF DECEDENTS.

Martin King—Date of Issurance of Letters, Nov. 19th, 1885.
D. W. Wording—July 19, 1886.
Ole Anderson—Dec. 21, 1886.
Edward Gahan—Jan. 24, 1887.
George N. Whitman—June 7, 1887.
John H. McFarlen—Nov. 3, 1887.
John W. Powell—Nov. 3, 1887.
Harlen P. Noyes—Feb. 18, 1888.

APPRAISED VALUE OF ESTATE.

Martin King	$1,595 42
D. W. Wording	200 00
Ole Anderson	178 00
Edward Gahen	1,030 00
George N. Whitman	not appraised
John H. McFarlen	50 00
John W. Powell	100 00
Harlen P. Noyes	1,014 50

MONEY WHICH HAS COME INTO ADMINISTRATOR'S HANDS.

Martin King	$1,595 42
D. W. Wording	175 00
Ole Anderson	208 50
Edward Gahan	942 32
George N. Whitman	142 25
John H. McFarlen	75 00
John W. Powell	75 00
Harlen P. Noyes	833 50

FUNERAL EXPENSES AND EXPENSES OF LAST ILLNESS PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR.

Ole Anderson	$ 12 75
Edward Gahan	139 14
Harlen P. Noyes	179 25

DEBTS AND FAMILY ALLOWANCE PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR.

Ole Anderson	$ 62 50
Edward Gahan	458 28
George N. Whitman	30 75
Harlen P. Noyes	353 46

FEES AND EXPENSES PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR.

Martin King	$188 17
D. W. Wording	126 75
Ole Anderson	138 28
Edward Gahan	364 29
George N. Whitman	111 50
John H. McFarlen	75 00
John W. Powell	75 00
Harlen P. Noyes	301 99

LODGED IN COUNTY TREASURY BY ADMINISTRATOR.

D. W. Wording	27 10

BALANCE CASH IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR.

None.

PROPERTY, EXCLUSIVE OF MONEY IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR.

None.

DISTRIBUTED TO NEXT OF KIN, ETC.

Martin King—Balance $1,407 26 paid to Wm. F. Stafford, Attorney for mother of decedent. Final discharge September 17th, 1891.

D. W. Wording—One hundred dollars of the amount received is in a note, secured, on which there is a credit of $34.

Ole Anderson—Final discharge December 4th, 1888.

Edward Gahan—Final discharge March 31st, 1888.

George N. Whitman—Final discharge December 4th, 1888.

John H. McFarlen—Final discharge December 4th, 1888.

John W. Powell—Final discharge December 4th, 1888.

Harlen P. Noyes—Final Account approved September 28th, 1891, and Order Distributing Estate made on same day, and the amounts ordered paid, have been paid by me.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF MONO, } ss

B. T. Brown, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the ex-Public Administrator of said County; that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct return of all Estates of Decedents which came into his hands as Public Administrator of said County during his Term of office.

B. T. BROWN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1892.

J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.
By A. P. SAYRE, Deputy.

Indorsed:
In Superior Court, Mono County, California.
Report of ex-Public Administrator.
Filed March 17, 1892.

J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

mh26-4w

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING, BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,
General Merchandise,
Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,
Fancy and Toilet Articles
Candies and Nuts
Yankee Notions,
Powder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges,
Stationery, etc., etc.



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THE
CHRONICLE-UNION
IS THE
PIONEER JOURNAL
OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE
SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS,
IN CALIFORNIA.

RAISING OSTRICHES.

The Young Birds Hatched in Large Incubators.

A Business That Yields an Enormous Profit, But Requires the Greatest Care—How the Plucking Is Done.

The wife of an English ostrich-breeder in Cape Colony compares the young ostrich that has just cleared its nest to a hedgehog mounted on stilts and provided with a long neck. The feathers are nothing more than grayish bristles, while head and neck are covered with a fine, speckled down, soft as velvet. A difference of the sexes is not yet discernible in the plumage.

Very few ostriches are born nowadays out of captivity, for the fashion of the day has developed ostrich-breeding into one of the best-paying industries, which yields a handsome revenue to several countries, especially the deserts and waste lands of southern Africa.

The valuation of the South African export of ostrich feathers amounts to five million dollars per annum. Hunting the birds has ceased entirely, for they threatened to become extinct in some localities and a rational breeding is by far the most remunerative proceeding. The value of the feathers varies with their quality. During the second year of his existence a male bird furnished two hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of first-quality plumes and about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of second grade.

An ostrich farm yields from thirty to fifty per cent. on its original investment, and in prosperous times as high as one hundred per cent., says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The rational breeding of the ostrich is of vast importance to Cape Colony. Years ago birds were exported to Australia with such a favorable result that the government of the cape imposed a tax of five hundred dollars per bird and twenty-five dollars for every unhatched egg for exportation tariff, in order to protect its own industry. This killed the export entirely.

In the year of 1875 the number of tame ostriches in the cape reached the astounding sum of thirty-two thousand, although the breeding of ostriches was not commenced until 1863. To-day that number has more than doubled itself, for in the meantime the incubators have been largely improved.

During the laying season, which comes with the end of the rainy period, the ostrich hen lays one egg every day until she has deposited from fifteen to twenty eggs in the sand-pile nest, a quantity just large enough to cover the same with her body when hatching. By gradually taking away one egg after another, as we do with our hens, the big bird can be induced to lay on an average of thirty eggs, and in exceptional cases even sixty eggs have been accumulated. These surplus eggs are artificially hatched in large incubators, but the eggs must be turned every day. In from eight to ten days the first signs of life are noticeable. Shortly before the young bird is ready to break the shell of its prison, which is between the forty-fifth and fiftieth days, a squeaking noise is heard within and a constant pecking against the shell, which is as hard as a rock. In a little while he succeeds in punching a triangular hole through the shell, which the little inmate tries hard to enlarge, in order to become entirely liberated. If he is not very strong he must be helped in his attempt to escape. The artificial hatchings are always preferred to the natural ones. It happens that just during the breeding time the ostriches have the most beautiful plumage, which suffers greatly from the hatching process and the squatting in the sand and dust. At the time when ostriches became prized very highly and artificial incubators were proportionately rare the surplus ostrich eggs were hatched by Hottentot women in large feather beds, an occupation which was much to the liking of these dames, so prone to a "dolce far niente" of such a prolonged period.

The raising of the young ostriches requires great care and patience and a large percentage of them die annually from diseases and other accidents. The ostrich is full-grown when five years of age. It is then that the male bird has the most beautiful plumage of a black, satiny sheen. The female bird's feathers are light-gray. The most valuable plumes hang in a delicate fringe all around the body of the bird. When the bird is nine months old its feathers are plucked for the first time. At that time they are still stiff and narrow, with pointed tips, and do not yet give any idea of the beauty of the later crops. During the second year they become much more likely, although still narrow and pointed. But at the third plucking they are soft and broad, as they should be.

On the large breeding farms men mounted on horses drive the birds together for the picking, for the ostriches are apt to stray far away from home. They are driven in detachments, first into a large fold and from this into a very small pen, the so-called picking-pen. In this latter the birds are so densely packed together that the dangerous individuals have no room for kicking, for the ostrich has power enough in his long legs to deal mortal blows with them.

Planted by Franklin.

On the old Boston and New Haven turnpike in the southern part of New London county, Conn., is an old milestone, notched and moss-grown, that was set there by Benjamin Franklin. When the highway was laid out Franklin got the job of setting its milestones, and he did it in an original way. He set out from Boston in a comfortable chaise that he had built, and a gang of men followed him with a team that conveyed the stones. Franklin's vehicle had a peculiar machine that marked the miles according to the revolutions of the wheels. He drove all the way between Boston and the Elm city. This historic stone is alongside of the John Champion farm in Lyme.

FACT AGAINST FICTION.

The Misleading Character of Circumstantial Evidence.

There is no figment of the imagination—if it is all within the limits of possibilities—more curious or strange than some things that actually happen. The following is an instance in proof of this:

A few years ago Frank Millet, the well-known artist, war correspondent and story writer, published a short story in a leading magazine which had as its principal feature the mysterious killing of a Parisian artist in his own studio, says the Detroit Free Press. A web of circumstantial evidence led to the arrest of a model who had been in the habit of posing for him. But through some chain of circumstances which the writer of this has now forgotten the murder, if murder it can be called, was found to have been caused by the discharge of a firearm through the force of capillary attraction. The firearm was used by the artist as a studio accessory and was hung in such a manner that he was directly in line with it. Its discharge occurred when he was alone in his studio.

The story was a vivid and ingenious flight of the imagination. Now for its parallel in fact:

A recent number of the Albany Law Journal tells of the arrest of a man upon the charge of killing his cousin. The dead man was found lying upon a lounge about three o'clock in the afternoon with a thirty-two caliber ball in his brain. The cousin, who had an interest of one hundred thousand dollars in his death, was alone with him in the house at the time. The discovery of the real cause of death was due to the lawyer of the accused, who took the rifle from which the ball had been fired, loaded and hung it upon the wall and then marked the form of a man upon a white sheet and placed it upon the lounge where the man had been found. Then a heavy cut-glass pitcher of water was placed upon a shelf above. The temperature was ninety degrees in the shade. The pitcher of water acted as a sun glass, and the hot rays of the sun shining through the water were refracted directly upon the cartridge chamber of the rifle. Eight witnesses were in the room, and a few minutes after three o'clock there was a puff and a report and the ball struck the outlined form back of the ear and the theory of circumstantial evidence was exploded.

This is interesting, not only because the real occurrence is quite as strange as the imagined one, but because the fact came after the fiction and paralleled it so closely.

SAVED BY A SWOON

An Unconscious Woman Sniffed at by a Lion, but Not Injured.

The circus gave Tecumseh, Ala., excitement enough on a recent Sunday to last it for a year, says the Atlanta Constitution. Forepaugh's show traveled on four trains. As it is against the Georgia laws to run through this state on Sunday it was decided to stop at Tecumseh and feed the animals and rest. At all the stations there were large crowds and at Tecumseh there were several hundred when the last train approached. As it was slowing down one of the ferocious lions managed to tear off the door of its cage. Hector, which was the brute's name, thrust his head out right in the faces of a group of negroes who were standing on the platform. They could not have been worse scared if the evil one had dropped down among them. Hector made a leap, with open mouth, into the crowd. Such a scattering and such yelling were never seen or heard in Alabama. Some of the negroes fell down in abject fright, but the most of them struck off for home on a hard run. A dozen tried to climb telegraph poles. One man sprang down a well. Hector lit on his feet, but rolled over and over. When he got up there was hardly a man, woman or child within fifty yards. One woman, though, who had fainted was lying near the lion. With one bound he was on her, his ugly teeth showing and his tongue rolling out. The people who were looking on were horrified. The tamer was a long way off and there was no one near with a pistol or rifle. To attempt to rescue her would be almost certain death. To the astonishment of every one the beast, instead of mangling the woman, simply sniffed the body, turned it over with his paws, and after eyeing it suspiciously walked off leisurely. He thought that the woman was dead. Hector was recaptured and recaged without trouble.

A Religious Secession.

An entire commune in France, that of Murat, recently went over to Protestantism. The bishop of Cahors was asked to grant the right to hear two masses instead of one every Sunday in the parish church, as many had to go a long distance and it was often inconvenient to set out early. He refused in what seemed to them haughty terms, saying that, as Christ submitted to be crucified for their sakes, if they could not get out of their beds early in the morning to be in time for church they were not worthy of the name of Catholics. This caused great offense. A public meeting was held on the church green, and a petition was sent to the minister of public worship to give the community a Protestant pastor. A Protestant clergyman was secured, who, when he went to preach his first sermon in an improvised temple, found there an enthusiastic congregation of a hundred persons.

Friendship Rewarded.

In England a rich man died recently, and four hundred invitations were issued to his "intimate friends" to attend the funeral. Only twenty-nine came. Eight days afterward these twenty-nine, faithful till death, received a letter to call on the deceased's lawyer. They did so, and each received, according to the will, £320 if a lady, and £200 if a gentleman. The testator further directed that the names of those who received his bequests should be published in the journals to punish those who had not put themselves out of their way to attend his funeral.

PARAGRAPHS OF ALL SORTS.

MRS. WILLIAM ASTOR is credited with owning $2,000,000 worth of jewelry.

IT is the fashionable thing for a bridegroom to present his bride with a set of sables.

THE favorite method of adorning buildings during the middle ages was by means of mirrors.

FREE cider is kept on tap by many Minneapolis commission merchants for the benefit of the retail customers.

OVER one hundred thousand dollars' worth of pearls was found in mussels on the Sugar river, Wisconsin, last summer.

THE largest farm in the world is said to be in Louisiana. It is 100 by 25 miles, and embraces 1,600,000 acres. It cost $50,000 to fence it.

THE very latest fashion in diamonds is not to lose them, but to announce that they are about to be sold for the erection of a hospital.

THE highest altitude in New York is only 175 feet above tide water in East river. The highest point on Long Island is Harbor hill, where an altitude of 381 feet is reached.

THE Jarra wood of Australia is hard and as durable as oak. It is well adapted for paneling and carving, and it is destined to be much in favor with church builders, owing to its rich deep mahogany color.

A MUSICAL MELANGE.

THE choir of the Mormon temple in Salt Lake City is three hundred strong.

A PIANIST named Lutter has appeared in London. He is a pupil of Liszt, plays with brilliancy and extremely well.

THE gold medal given to Virchow on his seventieth birthday is the largest ever made. It weighs nearly six pounds, and the metal alone is worth $1,750.

MME. ETELKA GERSTER, the once famous singer, has purchased an Italian residence, the Palazzo Mezzona, picturesquely situated on the summit of a hill. The halls and galleries are famous for their artistic frescoes.

A SISTER of Christine Nilsson has been discovered in Milwaukee in very straitened circumstances. She is the wife of a Swedish teacher and has a daughter of uncommon musical promise. Steps will be taken to give the latter a conservatory training.

JEAN DE RESZKE, the tenor, has a remarkable memory. It takes him usually a week to learn a new opera, but sometimes he carries a new role to his room in the evening and before he goes to bed has stored it in his mind, note and letter perfect.

FOUND IN AMERICA.

FLOWERS amounting to $14,175,328 were sold by American florists last year.

AN immense body of gray copper and bromide has been struck in the Monte Cristo mine on Shields Gulch, near Osburn, Wash.

SOME of the streets of Astoria, Ore., are built on piles on the waterfront, with stores on each side. Boys are often seen fishing in the streets, with their lines dropped through the cracks in the planking.

IN Waterbury, Conn., an engine which stands on the space of 7-16 of an inch square and reaches a height of ⅝ of an inch has been made. It has 148 parts, held together by 52 screws. The diameter of the cylinder is 1-26 of an inch and the whole weighs 3 grains.

THE number of artificial teeth made in America is increasing very rapidly. Last year the trade turned out nearly forty million teeth. The houses which do the most extensive export trade are obliged to prepare teeth of different colors for different countries.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

THE salary of the king of Samoa is only $840 a year. His legal adviser is much better remunerated. His pay is $5,000 a year.

THE Chinese not infrequently condemn a prisoner to keep awake until he dies. A criminal in such circumstances usually lives nine or ten days.

THE sacred nuts of Japan are so called because they are used in certain forms of worship, where they are placed on the altar and burned with a hot, bluish flame. The fumes are supposed to be acceptable to the gods.

THE Chinese make a curious tassel of rice, which is capable of being used with good effect as a mantel decoration, at one corner. This tassel is about twelve inches long, and has a triple head of brass balls, which harmonize, with the red-and-green bead-like formation.

FASHION'S CORNER.

WHITE linen collars and cuffs are again coming into fashion.

THE black velvet corselet will be popular with summer dresses of thin material.

THE newest designs in neckwear are of chiffon, with embroidered or plaited edges.

ALMOST all house dresses have quite pronounced trains. The fronts are as long as can be conveniently worn.

BLUE is, for the first time in some years, a leading color. Almost all shades of it are in demand, especially the medium and very bright blues.

ROUND, close-fitting, almost flat bonnets are quite as popular as ever. Many of the new models are shaped almost exactly like a soup plate, slightly pressed together at the sides.

IMPERSONAL MENTION.

A NEW HAVEN man has worn the same coat for thirty-five years.

A NEW YORK woman at the opera recently wore a necklace of five and ten-dollar gold pieces.

THE severity of the recent drought in Maine may be realized when it is stated that for several days a Machias farmer was obliged to give his cattle cider to drink, no water being obtainable.

A NEW YORK hotel keeper is exhibiting a box of 25 cigars which have been sent to him by a Havana maker as a sample lot of what the prince of Wales smokes. They are seven inches long and cost $1,800 a thousand.

FAR OFF ASIA.

CHINESE maidens pluck out their eyebrows.

THE authentic history of China commenced 3,000 years B. C.

THE Chinese are not permitted to own guns or possess gunpowder.

THE first thing a Japanese does in the morning is to take down the entire front of his building, leaving the whole of the interior open to view.

ONE of the Hindoo castes has resolved that hereafter its women shall wear a flower in the nose instead of the ancient and customary nose-ring.

THE coldest spot on the earth is at Werkhojausk, in Siberia, where the thermometer has registered 81 degrees below zero. The soil there is frozen to a depth of four hundred feet.

FOR many centuries the umbrella had been in common use in China and Japan before it was introduced into European countries. It was first introduced into London by Jonas Hanway about two hundred years ago.

OVER the door of every house in the large village or Gojuinura, Japan, is the motto, "Frugal in all things. Liquors prohibited." The town believes in local option, and as every one has joined the ranks of total abstainers no spirits of any sort can be bought in the place.

RAILS AROUND THE GLOBE.

THE first steel rails made in this country were made in Chicago in May, 1865.

THE United States possesses 100,000 miles of railway more than the mileage throughout the entire empire of Great Britain.

THE New York Central proposes to run a train from New York to Buffalo that will average over fifty-three miles an hour.

THERE are nearly 200,000 miles of railroad in the United States. In 1830 there were only 23 miles; in 1840, 2,818; in 1850, 9,021; in 1860, 30,626; in 1870, 52,922; in 1880, 93,296; in 1890, 166,817 miles.

THE railroad committee of the Illinois state board of equalization has reported, showing that the total assessment upon the railroads this year is $74,026,543, an increase of $1,937,157 over the previous year.—Railway Review.

A RACK railway seven miles in length is under construction on the Usui mountain, Japan, to connect the termini of the State railway at Yokohama and Karnisawa. There are twenty-one tunnels—12,200 feet in length in all—along the line and the steepest grade is 1 to 15.

VARIED AND INTERESTING.

THE average number of onion seed in a pound is 12,000.

AT the time of birth the octopus, the renowned devil fish, is not larger than a common flea.

TO SEPARATE fighting dogs apply to the nostrils a pinch of snuff or pepper, or a handkerchief wet with ammonia.

THE shoes worn by Luther at the diet of Worms are preserved with reverent care in the historical museum at Dresden.

COINS of low denominations circulate very rapidly; thus it is calculated that every penny in circulation changes hands a dozen times a week.

THERE are 280 chess clubs in this country, with a combined membership of 20,000. Players belonging to small private clubs probably number as many more.

THE description of a parcel of land in a Waldo county deed includes the following lucid passage: "Eight rods to a hole in the roof of a shed in the shipyard." As the shed was burned sixteen years ago the authorities are not exactly clear regarding that bound.

CHILDREN'S PRATTLE.

FATHER—"It is the early bird that catches the worm." Charles—"That's so; but it is the little birds that stay at home sleeping in the nest that get the worm to eat."

MAMMA—"Sallie, if you had a little spunk you'd stand better in your class. Do you know what spunk is?" Sallie (moodily)—"I suppose it's the past participle of 'spank,' mamma."

"PA, why does water run down hill?" "Why, my son, it has to yield to the force of gravitation." "You're way off, pop; that isn't the reason at all." "Indeed! And what is the reason?" "It can't walk."

BE ACCURATE.—Teddie—"Dordie, I tan't do out wiz you till I det dwessed I'm all over dirt." Dord—"You mustn't talk so carelessly, Ted. You are not all over dirt; the dirt is all over *you*."—Harper's Young People.

JENNIE had never seen a man with such a long black beard and such bushy hair as her seafaring uncle had, but every one knew what she meant when she said that her "uncle with the peek-a-boo face was here to-day."

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE big clock in the tower of Philadelphia's new city hall is to be wound by a steam engine.

FROM the American aloe tree is made thread, ropes, cables, paper, clothing, soap, sugar and brandy.

THE Lost river rises in Yellowstone park and then runs two miles, when it literally disappears into the earth.

TYPHOID fever in New York is said to have been caused by foul drinking water brought in by the new and costly aqueduct. Sewers, slaughter houses and other abominations are pouring into the source of supply.

ICE one inch and a half thick will support a man; four inches thick will support a cavalry; five inches thick an eighty-four-pound cannon; ten inches thick will support a multitude, and eighteen inches thick will support a railroad train.

WHEN you cannot attend a reception, send a visiting card in a small card envelope, to arrive on the day named in the invitation. If it is a wedding reception, send two cards, one addressed to the bride's parents, the other to the bridal couple.

CHRONICLE-UNION,

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